CFNS Workshop: Pion and Kaon Structure Functions at the EIC

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Overview – Pion and Kaon Structure

☐ Protons, neutrons, pions and kaons are the main building blocks of nuclear matter

If we really want to claim we understand hadron structure as relevant for the visible world, we HAVE to understand at least the pion, kaon, proton, neutron (and likely the Lambda) at the same level.

- ☐ Paradoxically, the lightest pseudoscalar mesons appear to be the key to the further understanding of the emergent mass and structure mechanisms.
 - These mesons, namely the pion and kaon, are the Nambu-Goldstone boson modes of QCD.
- ☐ Unravelling their partonic structure and the interplay between emergent and Higgs-boson mass mechanisms is a common goal of three interdependent approaches -- continuum QCD phenomenology, lattice-regularised QCD, and the global analysis of parton distributions -- linked to experimental measurements of hadron structure.



Workshop on Pion and Kaon Structure Functions at the EIC

2-5 June 2020 Online US/Eastern timezone

Remote Workshop 2-5 June, 2020

Overview

Call for Abstracts

Timetable

Contribution List

Registration

Participant List

Contact

The Lagrangian masses of the quarks deliver only $\approx 1\%$ of the proton mass, mp; and it is the emergence of the bulk of mp and the (very probably) related mechanism of confinement that are the key unresolved issues in hadron physics. In addressing these issues, the potential of the EIC is enormous. It promises to enable a quantitative understanding of the structure of hadrons, such as the nucleon, pion and kaon, in terms of quarks and gluons, thereby achieving key goals of modern physics. Recent synergistic advances in computation, experiment and theory reveal the prospects for a precise description of the one-dimensional structure of hadrons, exemplified by parton distribution functions (PDFs) and electromagnetic form factors, and of constructing three-dimensional images of hadrons, as expressed in Generalized Parton Distributions (GPDs) and Transverse-Momentum-Dependent Distributions (TMDs). Hence, today, there is an unprecedented opportunity to chart the in-hadron distributions of, *inter alia*, mass, charge, magnetization and angular momentum.

This workshop will canvass recent progress toward a coherent program of pion and kaon structure

studies at the Electron-Ion Collider (EIC) that will dinterplay between experiment and theory. Here, rec by new theoretical insights and rapid computational level phenomenology in the form of global structurexascale computing are both expected to play a m

This workshop aims to capitalize on the success of led to a White Paper, published in Eur.Phys.J.A 55 (documentation, driving toward a significant new ell Handbook, and develop contributions as part of the



Starts Jun 2, 2020, 8:00 AM Ends Jun 5, 2020, 7:00 PM US/Eastern

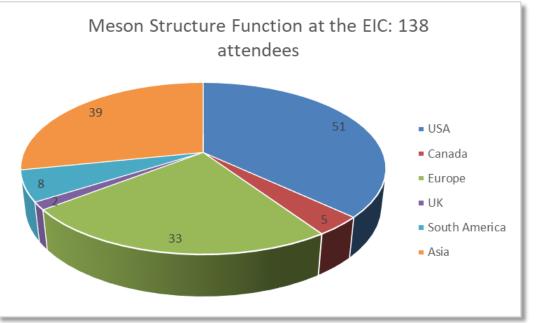


Tanja Horn

Large (remote) interest:

- 138 participants registered
- 25% early career researchers
- > Attendance:

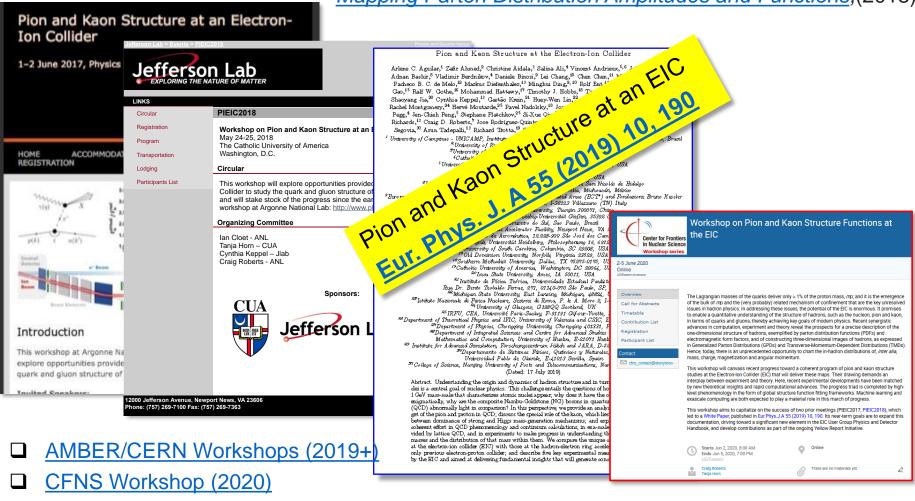




Pion and Kaon Structure at the EIC – History

- PIEIC Workshops hosted at <u>ANL (2017)</u> and <u>CUA (2018)</u>
- ECT* Workshops: <u>Emergent Mass and its Consequences (2018)</u>

Mapping Parton Distribution Amplitudes and Functions, (2018).

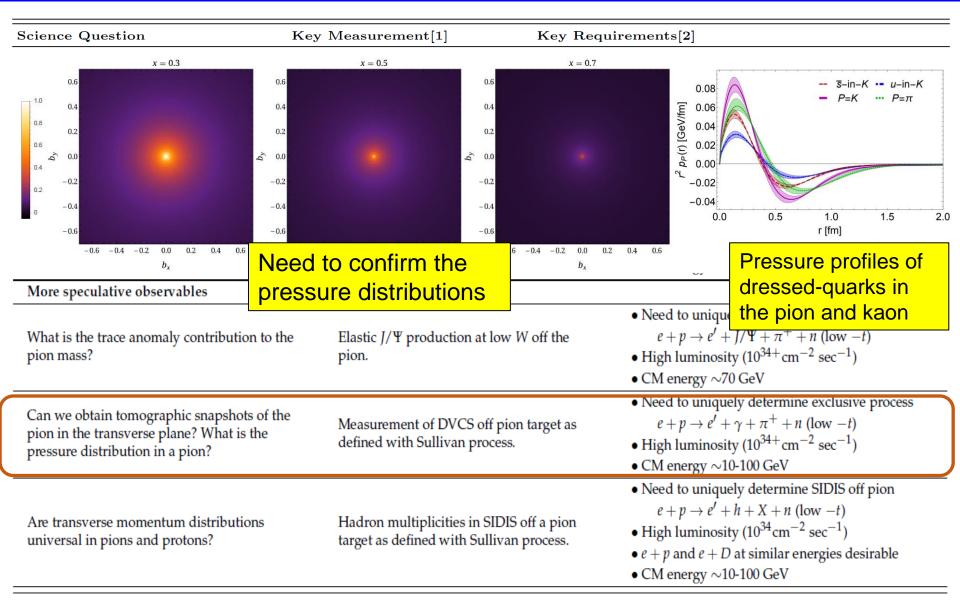


ECT* Workshops (2021): Mass in the Standard Model and Consequences of its Emergence

EIC – Meson Structure Questions

| Science Question | Key Measurement[1] | Key Requirements[2] |
|--|---|--|
| What are the quark and gluon energy contributions to the pion mass? | Pion structure function data over a range of x and Q^2 . | Need to uniquely determine e + p → e' + X + n (low -t) CM energy range ~10-100 GeV Charged and neutral currents desirable |
| Is the pion full or empty of gluons as viewed at large Q^2 ? | Pion structure function data at large Q^2 . | \bullet CM energy \sim 100 GeV \bullet Inclusive and open-charm detection |
| What are the quark and gluon energy contributions to the kaon mass? | Kaon structure function data over a range of x and Q^2 . | • Need to uniquely determine $e + p \rightarrow e' + X + \Lambda/\Sigma^0$ (low $-t$) • CM energy range \sim 10-100 GeV |
| Are there more or less gluons in kaons than in pions as viewed at large Q ² ? | Kaon structure function data at large Q^2 . | ◆ CM energy ~100 GeV ◆ Inclusive and open-charm detection |
| Can we get quantitative guidance on the emergent pion mass mechanism? | Pion form factor data for $Q^2 = 10-40 \text{ (GeV/c)}^2$. | Need to uniquely determine exclusive process e + p → e' + π⁺ + n (low −t) e + p and e + D at similar energies CM energy ~10-75 GeV |
| What is the size and range of interference between emergent-mass and the Higgs-mass mechanism? | Kaon form factor data for $Q^2 = 10\text{-}20 \text{ (GeV/c)}^2$. | Need to uniquely determine exclusive process e + p → e' + K + Λ (low −t) L/T separation at CM energy ~10-20 GeV Λ/Σ⁰ ratios at CM energy ~10-50 GeV |
| What is the difference between the impacts of emergent- and Higgs-mass mechanisms on light-quark behavior? | Behavior of (valence) up quarks in pion and kaon at large x . | CM energy ~20 GeV (lowest CM energy to access large-x region) Higher CM energy for range in Q² desirable |
| What is the relationship between dynamically chiral symmetry breaking and confinement? | Transverse-momentum dependent Fragmentation Functions of quarks into pions and kaons. | Collider kinematics desirable (as compared to fixed-target kinematics) CM energy range ~20-140 GeV |

EIC – Meson Structure Questions



Impact on EIC Far-Forward Detector Design

Highly Integrated detector system: ~75m

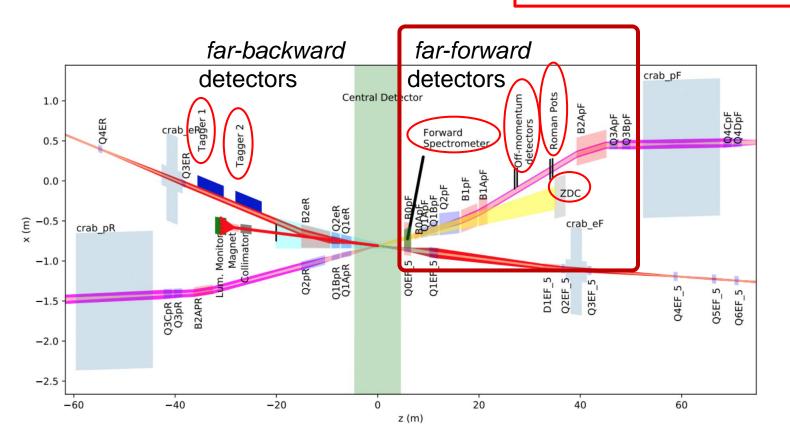
1.Central detector: ~10m

2.Backward electron detection: ~35m

3. Forward hadron spectrometer: ~40m

Lesson learned from HERA – ensure low-Q² coverage

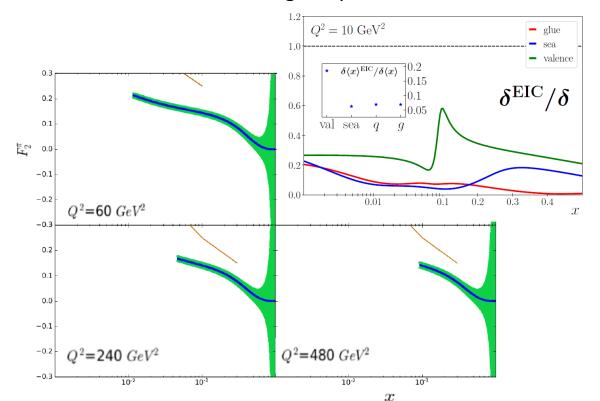
Various stage detector to capture forward-going protons and neutrons, and also decay products (Δ , Λ).

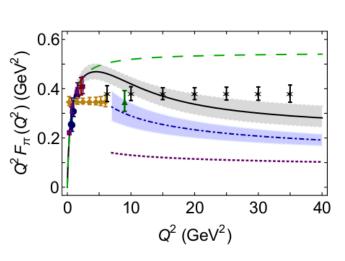


Role of EIC in Meson SF Studies

EIC promises to be the first facility on earth to see scaling violations in a hard exclusive process = pion form factor => locating at the crossover between soft and hard interactions

The unique role of EIC is its access to pion and kaon structure over a versatile large CM energy range, ~20-140 GeV. With its larger CM energy range, the EIC will have the final word on the contributions of gluons in pions and kaons as compared to protons, settle how many gluons persist as viewed with highest resolution, and vastly extend the x and Q² range of pion and kaon charts, and meson structure knowledge.





Big Picture Publications based on the WS

- ☐ "Insights into the Emergence of Mass from Studies of Pion and Kaon Structure.", Invited review article for Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics submitted in January 2021
- ☐ "Revealing the structure of light pseudoscalar mesons at the Electronlon Collider" – submission planned to J. Phys. G
- □ EIC Yellow Report, Volume 2, Chapters 7 and 8; Volume 3, Chapter 11
 submission planned for early 2021



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Contact ✓ cfns_contact@stonybroo...

Assistance provided by the CFNS

- Aided with promoting the meeting
- Effective support with web page, registration, etc.
- Technical assistance with "carrying" our broadcasts
- Easy to work with the CFNS people ... confident and competent
- All aspects of the teleworkshop proceeded without complication

Thank you!



Craig Roberts Tania Horn